United Nations A/69/1002–S/2015/609

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 33
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 7 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 7 August 2015, on the seventh anniversary of the August 2008 war (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vakhtang **Makharoblishvili**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

15-13508 (E) 140815

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the seventh anniversary of the August 2008 war

7 August 2015 marks the seventh anniversary of Russia's large-scale military aggression against Georgia and occupation of regions of the sovereign and independent State. Seven years after the August 2008 war, 20 per cent of Georgia's territory remains under illegal Russian military occupation, resulting in mass violations of fundamental rights of the local population and hundreds of thousands of victims of ethnic cleansing, who are still denied the right to safe and dignified return to the places of their original residence.

Despite the constructive measures undertaken by the Government of Georgia, Moscow continues its policy of creeping annexation, which is directed against Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity and violates the fundamental principles of international law and the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement. A clear illustration of that is the signature of the so-called "treaties" on integration with the Sokhumi and Tskhinvali occupation regimes, the continuation of the installation of artificial obstacles along the occupation line and placement of banners marking the so-called "state border" by Moscow. Such actions not only violate the fundamental principles of international law, but also infringe political, civil, social and economic rights of local residents, including their right to freedom of movement.

The Georgian side underlines the importance of the format of the Geneva International Discussions, established in accordance with the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement. Georgia is committed to further continue its constructive engagement in the Discussions aimed at resolving the outstanding political issues between Georgia and Russia, first and foremost the non-use of force pledge by the Russian Federation, the establishment of international security arrangements, as well as the safe and dignified return of the displaced population.

In the existing situation, the firm and consistent support of the international community is of the utmost importance. Georgia expresses its gratitude and once again calls upon the international community to continue its firm support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

During the past few years, the Government of Georgia has undertaken a number of significant steps to de-escalate the conflict with Russia, which resulted in the resumption of trade, cultural and humanitarian relations between the two countries. The Government of Georgia will further continue the implementation of its de-escalation policy and will use all available diplomatic and political tools in order to resolve the existing conflict through peaceful means only, based on the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia would like to seize this opportunity to once again express its deepest sympathy to the families of the Georgian soldiers and civilian population who fell victim to the August 2008 War.

Tbilisi, 7 August 2015

United Nations A/69/1003–S/2015/610

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 33 and 38

Security Council
Seventieth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 7 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia recorded for July 2015 (see annex). During this period, in violation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia continued intensive fire from their positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from the territory of the Republic of Armenia on the positions of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

During the reporting period, Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 1,748 times. As a result, one Azerbaijani serviceman was killed and seven servicemen were wounded.

Azerbaijan strongly condemns the continuous attempts by Armenia to escalate the situation on the front line and its deliberate targeting of the civilian population and civilian facilities. Azerbaijan will continue to take resolute measures against and respond adequately to Armenia's ongoing aggression, violations of the ceasefire and other provocative acts.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13511 (E) 040915

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 7 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for July 2015*

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
1 July	0355-0410 0615-0620	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	2	
	0030	Bash Garvand and Chiraqli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	0045-0050 0105-0110 2020-2130 2325-2335 2335-2350 2330-2338	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0045-0050 0105-0115	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0045-0105 0220-0230 0405-0415	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/60mmMT	4	
	0045-0115 0220-0230	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0325-0335 0415-0430	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0035 0125-0135 2010-2015	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0110-0130 0445-0450 0540-0545	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	4	
	0220-0225 0445-0450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0115-0125 0130-0140	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; MT, mine thrower; PK, Kalashnikov machine gun; RPG-7V, handheld anti-tank grenade launcher; SVD, sniper rifle.

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0125-0140 0235-0240 0440-0450 1810-1815	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	6	
	0125-0140 0210-0240	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0125-0140 0220-0235 0345-0355 0540-0545	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	8	
	0210-0235 0345-0355	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0030-0045 0345-0355 0400-0410	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0140 0235-0245	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0235-0250	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	2230-2300 2305-2320 0950-1025	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	7	
	1440-1445	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	1115-1120	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	DShK	1	
2 July	0210-0215 2210-2215	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AKM	2	
	0030-0035 1810-1820	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	2	
	0100-0115 0300-0310	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	2	
	0145-0150 0205-0220 0330-0335	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0030 0115-0125	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0025-0030 0105-0130 0205-0215	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0110-0145 0225-0235	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0100-0125 0125-0135 0210-0220 0320-0330	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0045-0050 0100-0120 0220-0230	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0020-0030 0135-0145 0210-0215	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0110-0120 0215-0220 0245-0305	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	4	
	0020-0025 0120-0125 0245-0250	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0115-0125 0130-0205	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0140 0235-0240 0440-0445	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0025-0040 0145-0150 0215-0230	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0125-0140 0155-0205 0225-0240 0320-0335	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0215-0235 0315-0325	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0035-0055 0100-0110	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0120-0130 0225-0230	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0035-0045 0135-0145	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0130-0045 0115-0120 0205-0220 2115-2120 2230-2300	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK	6	
	0140-0145	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	2120-2135	Unnamed heights of Ijevan district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0115-0120 1455-1500	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK	3	
3 July	0410-0420 2040-2055 2345-0000	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK/DShK	3	
	2345-0000	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	PK/DShK	1	
	0115-0130 0405-0420	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	PK	4	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0220-0230 0400-0420	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015 0315-0325	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0035 0315-0325	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0225-0235	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0015 0435-0445	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0020-0035	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0315-0325	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0015 0030-0050 2130-2140	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0100-0115 2210-2245	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0410-0435	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0035 0130-0145 0255-0310	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0010-0145	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0035 0130-0145 0255-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0130-0145 0430-0440 2300-2310	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	1805-1815	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0310-0330	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0030-0035 0330-0335 0430-0440	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0015-0035 0310-0330	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0035 0310-0330	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0035 0310-0330	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	1520-1535	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	1540-1545	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1555-1600	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	2140-2200	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	DShK	4	
4 July	0200-0215	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0015-0035 0115-0125	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0015-0035 0145-0205	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0235-0240	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	PK	2	
	0125-0130 0210-0215 0235-0240	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/DShK	3	
	0035-0045 0135-0145	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0120-0135	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0130-0145 0205-0215 0230-0250	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0100-0115 0210-0215	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/DShK	3	
	0235-0250	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0035 0130-0145 0205-0220 2050-2100	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0110-0145 0300-0310	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0035 0115-0125 0205-0210	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0110-0140 0230-0240 0300-0310	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0125-0155	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0210-0230	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0030-0035 0136-0145 0150-0205 0230-0240 0330-0340	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0015-0035 0105-0115 0300-0310	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0015-0035 0105-0135	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0110-0140 0210-0230	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0050-0100	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0315-0335	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghbulag village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	
	0405-0420	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0450-0500	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0500-0510	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	2010-2025	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia and Sumuklu mountain of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK	2	
5 July	0120-0150 0345-0400	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	4	
	1550-1615 1650-1705 0830-1845 2300-2310	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	4	
	0020-0045 0100-0110 1900-1910 2225-2245	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	9	
	0015-0055 0100-0110	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0425-0435	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0330-0340	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0010-0025 0210-0220	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0135-0145	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0010-0025 0225-0230 0335-0350	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0400-0415 0505-0510	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0005-0020 0230-0240 0330-0345 2315-2330	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0025-0045 0300-0335 0400-0415 0455-0500	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	0300-0310 0355-0410	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0025-0045 0130-0135	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	2	
	0025-0045 0355-0410	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0020 0400-0415 2315-2320	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0330-0345	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0025-0045 0345-0350	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0025-0045 0310-0320	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0100-0130	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0100-0130	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0100-0130	Unnamed heights of Noyemberyan district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	0100-0130 1905-1910	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	2	
	1940-1950	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	PK/AK/DShK	1	
	2120-2130	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	2340-0000	Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	1	
6 July	0020-0030	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	4	
	0050-0105 0110-0115 0130-0145 0200-0210	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	4	
	0025-0045 0120-0140 0325-0330	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0125-0135	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0330-0340	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0010-0025 0115-0120	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0035-0045	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0020-0045 0115-0120 0235-0245 0340-0350	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0035-0045 0110-0115 0200-0210	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0010-0025 0320-0330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0015-0030 0130-0150 0210-0215 0230-0245	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0200-0210 0310-0315 0355-0400	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0000-0010 0100-0120 0320-0330	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0035-0055 0320-0330	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	2	
	0320-0330	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0015-0030 0105-0120	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0030-0045 0120-0135	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0035-0045 0125-0130	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0025 0110-0120	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0110-0120 1915-1925	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	2	
	0110-0125 1930-1940	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK/AK	2	
	0140-0150	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	2	
	0150-0200 1850-1910	Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK/DShK	2	
	0040-0050	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	0120-0130	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0340-0400	Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	1330	Dostlug village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	1910-1920	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
7 July	0315-0340 1310-1340	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	4	
	0030-0040	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0020-0040 1310-1340 1405-1420	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0025 0140-0150 0410-0415 2110-2125	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0020-0025 0140-0150 0410-0415 2110-2125	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0355-0400	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0330-0340	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0015-0030	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0010-0030 0050-0055	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/DShK	2	
	0005-0015 0305-0310 0310-0320 2130-2140	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	7	
	0315-0320	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0015 0250-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	5	
	0020-0050 0310-0350 2300-2310 0315-0330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	10	
	0350-0405 0100-0110 0515-0520	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0230-0245	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0230-0245	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0020-0050 0230-0245	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0005-0015 0230-0245 0330-0350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0015 0100-0110 0330-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015 0050-0055	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0010-0020	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	
	1350-1410 2130-2140	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK/AK/DShK	6	
8 July	0010-0015 0025-0045 0110-0120 0215-0225 0310-0325	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0005-0015 0040-0055 0220-0235	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0055-0105	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0130-0140	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	2025	Jerabert village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	0035-0040	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0110-0130 0150-0200	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0045 0110-0125 0205-0210 0230-0240	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	5	
	0010-0020	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0015-0030 0150-0215	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	5	
	0015-0025 0035-0045 0105-0115 0150-0210 0325-0335	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0050-0120	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0100-0105 0230-0240	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0030-0045 0110-0115 0120-0145	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0025-0055 0120-0145 0210-0215	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0015-0025 0025-0055 0130-0145 0230-0250	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0005-0025 0110-0115 0330-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0105-0115 0150-0155	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0015-0025	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	
	0115-0120 2300-2315	Unnamed heights of Ijevan district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0050-0110 0150-0210 0230-0240 0330-0340 1205-0120	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK/AK/DShK	10	
	1915-1930	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
9 July	0040-0050 0310-0325 0400-0425	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0010-0020 0215-0240 1640-1645	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0105-0110	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0010 0205-0215 2250-2300	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	4	
	0045-0115 0325-0355 0455-0505	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0500-0510	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	1200-1210	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0405-0410 0520-0530	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0455-0505	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0345-0355 1735-1740	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0135-0145 0350-0410 0455-0505	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0135-0145 0340-0405 0520-0530	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0345-0355	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0445-0455	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0345-0355	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0455-0505	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0200-0205	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0145-0155	Unnamed heights of Ijevan district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	DShK	1	
	1415-1420 2100-2130	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK	2	
	0120-0145 1920-1930	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	DShK	3	
	1830-1845	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	2350-2355	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
10 July	0015-0020 0315-0330	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	2	
	0025-0035	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM/DShK	1	
	0025-0035 0330-0345 0550-0600	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/AKM/PK/DShK	4	
	0005-0025 0110-0135 0250-0300	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	4	
	0015-0025 0045-0055 0105-0120	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0100-0140 0230-0240 0400-0415	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	4	
	0015-0055 0110-0130 0140-0205 0220-0230	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0035-0055 0120-0140	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0010-0025 0105-0115	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	3	
	0100-0120	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0200-0210	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0350-0410	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0345-0350	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0345-0350	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0140-0155 0200-0205	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0035-0055 0120-0140	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0345-0410	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0045-0050 0115-0125	Unnamed heights of Ijevan district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0130-0145	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0350-0355	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0950-1000	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	DShK	1	
11 July	0055-0110 0130-0135 0350-0415 1545-1556	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	7	
	2105-2115	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	
	1950-2010 0100-0110	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0045-0050	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0240-0300	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0240-0300	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0230-0250 0325-0330	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0200-0230 0240-0250 2325-2350	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0020-0035 0125-0135	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0225-0250	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0225-0235 0445-0500	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	5	
	0220-0225 0445-0450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0115-0120	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0240 0440-0450	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	8	
	0110-0120 0140-0210	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0125-0140 0220-0240	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	7	
	0210-0255	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0125-0140	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0125-0140 0235-0245	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0235-0245	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0050-0100 2145-2220 2300-2325	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	6	
	0150-0235 0240-0300 1530-1600	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK/DShK	5	
	0115-0150	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0125-0145 0155-0200	Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	2015-2030	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/DShK	1	
	2300-2310	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
12 July	0240-0243 0330-0335 0355-0400 2000-2005	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK	4	
	0105-0115	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	
	0012-0015 0030-0335 0050-0120 0205-0215 0245-0255	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0320-0335 0350-0410 0455-0515 0545-0556	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0030-0035 0050-0100 0155-0215 2110-2120	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0005-0050 0125-0145 2200-2220	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0110-0125 0150-0212 0255-0315 0445-0450	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0120-0125	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0155-0215 0345-0355 1950-2000	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0220-0225 0445-0450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0225-0235 0445-0520	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	5	
	0035-0040 0140-0150 0235-0250 0445-0450	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0325-0330 0340-0425	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0330-0355	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0110-0120 0140-0210	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0335-0340 0410-0415	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0030-0035 0050-0110 0155-0215 0345-0405	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0230-0235 0345-0350 0400-0405	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0235-0245 0345-0350 0400-0405	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0010-0015 0050-0110	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0130-0140 0250-0310 0325-0330	Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015 0050-0100	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahii village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	1200-1210	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	1400-1410	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
13 July	0005-0010 0025-0030 0110-0115 0225-0240	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	PK	4	
	1140-1150 0125-0145 0220-0225 0335-0405	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0215-0225 0240-0245 0350-0355 1935-1940	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	4	
	0020-0035 0400-0425 0520-0525	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0015-0025 0245-0250 0530-0540	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0350-0355	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0100-0125 0220-0225 0235-0240 0310-0320	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0010-0030 0045-0055	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0140-0145 0200-0225 0310-0320	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0045-0055 1550-1600	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0030-0045 0150-0155 0210-0225	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0140-0155 0245-0255 0315-0325 0425-0435	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0200-0210 0325-0335	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0245-0300 0310-0315 0415-0425 0525-0540	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0020-0030 0255-0305 0320-0340 0425-0445	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0310-0320 0430-0435 0555-0600	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0155 0325-0350	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0340-0345 0415-0445	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0245-0250 0345-0350 0415-0445	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0125-0210	Vazashen village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0225-0315	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	4	
	0240-0310	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	1600-1630 2000-2015 2110-2125	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	3	
	2040-2110	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/DShK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	2050-2110	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	2050-2110	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK	1	
14 July	0035-0045 0150-0205	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0430-0440 0440-0455 1600-1610 2220-2225	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK	4	
	2005-2015	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0200-0205 0210-0215 0245-0255 0255-0300	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0210-0215 0220-0225 0240-0250 0300-0305	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0020 0050-0100 0105-0115 0120-0120 0130-0145 0315-0320	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PH	6	
	0010-0015 0045-0050 0110-0120	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0050-0055 0120-0120 0130-0145 0315-0320	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0100-0120 0120-0125 0135-0140 0210-0220	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0025 0350-0400	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0020-0035 0105-0115 0220-0235	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0040-0055 0045-0055 0115-0125 0125-0135	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0255-0300	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0255-0300 0255-0300 0300-0310 0315-0320 0325-0345	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0005-0015 0025-0035 0035-0055 0130-0135 0215-0225 0310-0320	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0255-0300 0300-0305 0310-0325	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0300-0305	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0020 0110-0115 0125-0135 0200-0210 0215-0235 0245-0255	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0025-0040 0115-0125 0225-0230 0230-0235 0245-0250	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0305-0310	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0040-0045 0115-0135	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0015-0020 0125-0135	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	1400-1410 2335-2340	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK	2	
15 July	0200-0230 1605-1610 1610-1615	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK/PK	3	
	0015-0035 0015-0035 0130-0145 0255-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0130-0145 0430-0440 0430-0440 0430-0440	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0310-0330 0520-0530	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0310-0330 0520-0530	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0330-0335 0330-0335 0330-0335 0430-0440 0430-0440	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0015-0035 0015-0035 0310-0330 0520-0530	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0035 0015-0035 0310-0330 0310-0330	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0035 0015-0035 0310-0330	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	2215-2230	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	1540-1545	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1555-1600	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1815-1820	Unnamed heights of Berd district, Armenia, and Munjuglu village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	1925-1930	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	1	
21 July	0030-0035 0105-0115 0115-0125 0310-0340 0425-0435 0430-0435	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	PK/AK/DShK	6	
	0025-0030 0310-0340 0425-0435 0430-0440	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0025-0035 0310-0340 0405-0420 0410-0425	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	1530	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	MT-60mm	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	0030-0045 0030-0045 0140-0150 0243-0253 0420-0430	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0030-0045 0140-0150 0420-0430 0420-0430	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0045-0050 0220-0225 1840-1920 1840-1920 1840-1920	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK/MT	5	
	2020-2040	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1440-1455	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	MT	1	
	0305-0310 0420-0430	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0015 0005-0015 0420-0430 0420-0430 0420-0430 0930-0940 0930-0940 0930-0940 0930-0940	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/DShK	9	
	0335-0345	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0015	Yarymʒha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0130-0150	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0015 0410-0415 0510-0520 0510-0520 0510-0520	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	5	
	0315-0320 2035-2100 2035-2100 2035-2100	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/MT	4	
	0005-0015 0110-0115 0250-0310 0250-0310 2035-2100	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK/MT	5	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0010-0015 0025-0050 0100-0110 0100-0110 0100-0110 2035-2100 2035-2100 2035-2100 2035-2100	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/MT	9	
	0350-0405 0350-0405 0410-0415 0515-0525 0515-0525 2105-2115	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0005-0015 0330-0350 0330-0350 0335-0355 0335-0355 0340-0355 0350-0400 0350-0400	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0020-0050 0300-0320 0300-0320 0300-0330 0315-0325 0350-0400 0410-0415 0515-0530	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0005-0015 0115-0125 1130-1140	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0005-0015 0315-0320 0315-0320	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0055-0100 0055-0100	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0140-0150	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	0100-0115 0200-0215 0215-0220 0305-0315 0330-0340	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	5	
	0140-0150	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	1800-1810	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	1	
	1530-1615 1545-1630 1545-1630 1930-1940 1930-1940	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	DShK/AK/PK	5	
22 July	0005-0015 0025-0035 0045-0055 0100-0125 0130-0135 0220-0230 2315-2325	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK	7	
	2250-2300 2300-2310	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0025-0035 0100-0115 0125-0130 0200-0210 0215-0225 0300-0315	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0025-0035 0200-0235	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0025-0035 0045-0055 0110-0120 0250-0315	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0025-0035 0045-0055 0110-0120	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015 0110-0115 0335-0345	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0025-0030	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0110-0120	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0030-0035 0105-0115 0115-0125 0415-0430 0415-0430 0445-0500 0445-0500 0445-0500 0445-0500	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	9	
	0010-0035 0120-0125	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0415-0430	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0415-0430	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK		
	0025-0035 0045-0055 0110-0120 0300-0330 0300-0330 0300-0330 0300-0330 0300-0330 0445-0500	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	10	
	0105-0115 0130-0150 0130-0150 0215-0225 0235-0255 0240-0255 0310-0330 0350-0400	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	8	
	0025-0035 0045-0055 0110-0120 0200-0235 0200-0235 0200-0235 0200-0235 0400-0410 0400-0410 1430-1435	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	10	
	0005-0015 0125-0135 0230-0240	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0055-0100 0055-0100	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0105-0110 0405-0410	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	MT	2	
	0045-0100 2145-2210	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	2	
	0015-0030 0015-0030 0015-0030	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0200-0235	Bardavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	1425-1445	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
23 July	0240-0245 0355-0410 0615-0620 1355-1400 1510-1530 1645-1650	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	6	
	2000-2005	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0045-0050 0045-0050 0105-0110 1440-1442 2330-2338	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0045-0050 0045-0050 0105-0115	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0045-0050 0050-0105 0220-0230 0405-0415	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/MT	4	
	0045-0050 0050-0105 0105-0115 0220-0230	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0045-0050 0045-0050 0105-0115 0230-0240 2310-2320	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0325-0335 0415-0425 0420-0430	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0045-0050 0045-0050 2020-2130 2020-2130 2325-2345 2335-2350	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0020-0035 0125-0135 1210-1225 2010-2015 2300-2315	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0917-0920 2305-2320	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	1820-1830	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and dam
	0110-0130 0445-0450 0445-0450 0540-0545 1820-1830 2225-2230 2245-2250 2315-2320 2315-2330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	9	
	0220-0225 0220-0225 0445-0450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0115-0120 0120-0125 0130-0140 2055-2100 2105-2120	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0125-0140 0235-0240 0440-0445 0440-0445 0445-0450 1810-1815	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	6	
	0125-0140 0125-0140 0210-0235 0210-0240	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0125-0140 0125-0140 0125-0140 0125-0140 0220-0235 0230-0235 0345-0355 0540-0545	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	8	
	0210-0235 0210-0235 0345-0355	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0030-0045 0345-0355 0400-0410	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0140 0235-0245	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0235-0245 0235-0245 0245-0250	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	2120-2130	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	1	
	2140-2145	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and dama
	2150-2200	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0950-1005 0955-1015 0955-1025 2230-2245 2245-2300 2250-2315 2305-2320	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	8	
	1440-1445	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	1115-1120	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	DShK	1	
	1440-1450	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	DShK/PK	1	
24 July	0005-0015 0020-0035 0035-0100 2340-2355	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0020-0035 0100-0120 0130-0140	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0245-0300 2330-2335 2335-2340	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/DShK	3	
	0145-0155 0220-0235	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0020-0035 0045-0055 0100-0115 0120-0135 0510-0520	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0045-0055 0100-0115 0120-0135 0505-0515	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0300-0315 0415-0425 0515-0520	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0055-0100 0120-0135 0120-0155 0515-0520	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0145-0155 0200-0215 0220-0235 0300-0315	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0220-0225	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0215-0220 0240-0250 0400-0420	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0525-0535	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0015 0010-0015 0130-0135	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0105-0115 0110-0125	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0030-0040 0050-0055 0100-0115 0120-0135 0200-0210 0245-0300 0320-0330 0330-0340	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0001-0005 0030-0035	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0050-0055	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0050-0055	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0110-0140 0120-0145 0300-0335	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0145-0155 0200-0215 0220-0235 1620-1625 2245-2300	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/MT/DShK	6	
	0110-0140 0120-0145	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0110-0115 0120-0125 0120-0135	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0405-0410 0445-0450 0510-0515	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0405-0410	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	2015-2035 2030-2135 2030-2150	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK/DShK/MT	16	
	1800-1810	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	1615	Orjonikidze village of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia and Yeniivanovka village of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	SVD		A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
25 July	0005-0015 1310-1350 1850-1900	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	PK	6	
	0020-0025	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0020-0040 1310-1340 1405-1420	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM/PK	3	
	0020-0025 0140-0150 0420-0430	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0020-0025 0140-0150 0420-0430	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0355-0400 0355-0405	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0330-0340	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0305-0310 0305-0315	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0110-0120	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0335-0345	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	2130-2150 2215-2220	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0015 0310-0320 2130-2140 2325-2335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	7	
	0005-0015 0250-0310 1315-1320 1900-1910	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	6	
	0020-0050 0310-0320 0330-0335 0340-0350 2140-2150 2145-2150 2150-2155 2200-2210 2300-2310 2310-2320 2320-2330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	13	
	0430-0435	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0015 0330-0350	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0020-0050 0320-0330 1600-1620 1605-1630 1630-1640	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	13	
	0005-0015 0330-0350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0015 0330-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	1600-1630	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	0345-0350	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0115-0130	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0215-0240	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	1540-1600	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
27 July	0045-0110 0110-0120	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	1125-1135	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0015-0030 0130-0145 0150-0210 0215-0230	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0230-0245	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0230-0240	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0230-0245	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0230-0245	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0200-0205 0330-0400	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0230-0250	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-1	1	
	0145-0150 0150-0155 0155-0200	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0255-0305	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0040 0010-0025 0015-0030 0015-0045 0210-0235 0320-0345	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-1	9	
	0020-0035 0310-0320 0315-0330	Nemirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0015-0045	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0220 0350-0400	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0310 0310-0320 0330-0350 0510-0520	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0310-0320 0315-0320 0510-0520 2230-2235 2240-2255 2310-2320	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	
	0310-0320	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0300-0310 0510-0520 2220-2230	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0300-0330 0315-0330 0330-0350	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0330-0345	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0320 0315-0330	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0330-0345 2210-2215 2320-2325 2330-2340 2340-2350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0315-0320	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0320 0315-0330	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0310-0320	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1925-1945	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	AK/M-1	1	
	1810-1820 1830-1850 2330-2350	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	PK/DShK	3	
	2230-2235 2240-2255 2310-2320	Dovekh village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	3	
	0005-0015 1120-1130 1310-1350 1850-1900 2335-0005	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	PK	8	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0020-0025	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0020-0040 1310-1340 1355-1410 1405-1420	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM/PK	4	
	0020-0025 0140-0150 0420-0430	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-1	5	
	0020-0025 0140-0150 0420-0430 2230-2310 2330-0020	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-3/M-1	12	
	2330-0020 0355-0400 0355-0405 2330-0020	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-1	6	
	0330-0340 1905-1930 2110-2115 2220-2235 2230-2235	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	1450-1510	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-2/AK	3	
	0305-0310 0305-0315 2330-0020	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0845-0855	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0110-0120 1550-1610 1600-1615 1620-1640 2155-2215 2350-0020	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	
	0335-0345	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1450-1515 2130-2150 2145-2200 2215-2220	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-1	5	
	0005-0015 0310-0320 2130-2140 2325-2335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	7	
	0005-0015 0250-0310 1315-1320 1900-1910	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	6	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0020-0050 0310-0320 0330-0335 0340-0350 2140-2150 2150-2155 2200-2210 2300-2310 2310-2330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	13	
	0430-0435	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0015 0330-0350 0330-0350	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0050 0255-0310 0320-0330 0335-0340 0400-0410 0410-0415 1600-1620 1605-1630 1630-1640	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	20	
	0005-0015 0330-0350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0015 0330-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	1600-1630	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	0345-0350	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0115-0130	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0215-0240 1905-1930	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	AKM/PK	2	
	1540-1600 1800-1820	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	DShK/AKM	2	
28 July	0425-0435	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0430-0440	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	
	0005-0015 0110-0115 0150-0210 0210-0215	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0025 0115-0125 0200-0210 0210-0215	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0330-0340	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-1/AK	2	
	0115-0125 0420-0425 1025-1035	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-2/AK	3	
	0035-0045 0125-0155 0210-0230 0220-0230 2315-2330 2345-2355	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-1/AK	6	
	0100-0115 0115-0125 0150-0210 2120-2130 2210-2215 2310-2335	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-1/AK	6	
	0330-0340 0410-0420 0525-0535 0545-0550 1715-1730	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-2/AK	7	
	0115-0125 2120-2130 2210-2215 2310-2335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0050-0110 0130-0150 0940-0945 1040-1055 2345-2355	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-1	6	
	0215-0225 0240-0245 0350-0355 2345-2355	Nemirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0040-0050 1035-1055 1040-1120	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/RPQ	3	
	0400-0415 0515-0520	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0515-0520	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0255-0300	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0515-0520	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0255-0310 0335-0340 0400-0415	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0300-0315	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0300-0315 2210-2215 2225-2235 2310-2315 2330-2345	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0215-0225 0240-0245 0350-0355	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0335-0340 0410-0415 2045-2050	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0255-0310 0300-0315	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0215-0225 0240-0245 0350-0355	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	1600-1620	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
29 July	0005-0015 1030-1040 1220-1250 1630-1640 1700-1705	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	PK	4	
	0045-0050 0130-0150	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	3	
	1555-1600 1830-1840	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	2	
	0125-0135 0140-0150 0420-0430	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-2	3	
	0025-0035 0040-0050 0125-0130 0250-0255	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-3/M-1	4	
	0150-0200 0220-0230	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-2	2	
	0230-0250 1805-1830 2210-2215	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0150-0220	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-2	2	
	0305-0315 2330-0020	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0025	Hasangaya village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	0215-0225 1050-1110	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0335-0345	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0050-0115 0130-0150 0155-0200 0215-0220	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	M-4	4	
	0005-0015 0310-0320 2130-2140 2325-2335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	7	
	0005-0015 0250-0310 1315-1320 1900-1910	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	6	
	0020-0050 0310-0320 0330-0335 2145-2210 2310-2330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0430-0435	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0015 0330-0350	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0050 0255-0310 0320-0340 0415-0435 1600-1620	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0005-0015 0330-0350 0450-0455 0510-0515 0525-0535	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0005-0015 0330-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	1600-1630	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
	0345-0350	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghbulag village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0215-0240 1905-1930	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	AKM/PK	2	
	1540-1600 1800-1820	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	DShK/AKM	2	
30 July	0050-0100 0320-0330 2130-2140 2215-2230	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK	5	
	0200-0240	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0315-0325	Novruzlu village of Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	M-1	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	2225-2230	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0015-0025 0300-0315 0445-0450	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0455-0505	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0230-0240 0510-0520	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	4	
	0020-0025 0300-0315	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0300-0315 0510-0520	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	4	
	0400-0415 0510-0520	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0100-0120 0415-0445	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	1845	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	MT	1	A servicem an of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	0200-0225 0300-0315 0415-0445	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0415-0445	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0415-0445 2330-2335	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0110-0140	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0415-0520	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0145-0150 0150-0205	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0015-0025 0035-0040 0105-0130 2345-2355	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	1025-1035 1810-1820	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
31 July	0010-0030 0130-0140 1410-1415	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/DShK/M-1	4	
	0015-0025 0110-0140	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	6	
	2135-2140	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	1	
	0030-0040 0110-0150 0420-0430 2000-2010	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-3	8	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0025-0050 0125-0130 0250-0255 2250-2305	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/M-3/M-1	5	
	0150-0200 0220-0230 0300-0315 2250-2300	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-2/AK	6	
	0115-0125 0245-0250 1605-1620 2315-2325	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0030-0035 0100-0115 0150-0220	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-1/AK	4	
	0035-0120 0210-0220 0305-0315 2330-0020	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0015-0025 0110-0120	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	M-1/AK	4	
	0055-0120 0215-0225 1050-1110	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0335-0345	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0050-0115 0130-0150 0155-0220	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	M-4	4	
	0005-0015 0310-0320 2130-2140 2325-2335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	7	
	0005-0015 0250-0310 1315-1320 1900-1910	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/AKM	6	
	0020-0050 0310-0335 2145-2210 2310-2330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0430-0435	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0015 0330-0350	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0050 0255-0340 0415-0435 1600-1620	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0005-0015 0330-0350 0450-0535 1510-1545	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0005-0015 0330-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0015	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	1600-1630 1710-1720	Unnamed heights of Krasnoselsk district, Armenia, and unnamed heights of Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	PK/AK	2	
	0245-0250	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0115-0130	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0215-0240 1905-1930	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	AKM/PK	2	
	1540-1600	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	DShK	2	
	1725-1735	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Farahli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	1	

United Nations S/2015/611

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 10 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the escalation of the situation in the Donbas region (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andriy **Tsymbaliuk**
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations

15-13509 (E) 110815

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 10 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the escalation of the situation in the Donbas region

(10 August 2015)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine draws attention to the significant intensification in the provocations, the shelling and the targeted attacks against the positions of anti-terrorist operation forces carried out by the Russian-supported militants. In the past few days the number of attacks not only on Ukrainian military position units, but also on civilian targets, has significantly increased. The attack against the battalion tactical group, carried out by militant forces with the help of heavy armoured fighting vehicles, tanks and armoured personnel carriers, which took place on 10 August in the area of the Starohnativka settlement, is a disturbing sign of a further escalation of the situation.

The shelling, the aggressiveness of the Russian-terrorist forces and the intimidation of the observers of the Special Monitoring Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) all form part of a deliberately chosen dangerous line, aiming to stall the Minsk agreements.

On behalf of the President of Ukraine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will immediately inform the OSCE Chairman, the member States of the Normandy format oversight mechanism, the European Union and NATO of the worsening of the situation in the Donbas region and the threat of a disruption of the peace plan. We are also in constant contact with the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in order to help ensure that it can fulfil its mandate.

The Russian side must take immediate steps to stop any actions that bring destruction and death to Ukraine and that threaten the security and stability on the whole European continent.

United Nations A/69/1005–S/2015/612

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 33
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 10 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia, dated 24 July 2015, on the Recent Provocative Actions of the Russian Occupation Forces towards Georgia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 33.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13550 (E) 250815

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia on the Recent Provocative Actions of the Russian Occupation Forces towards Georgia

Following Russia's aggression towards Georgia and as a consequence of the August 2008 war, a significant part of Georgian territory continues to be occupied.

The presence and actions of the armed forces of the Russian Federation on the territory of Georgia contradict the principles of international law, among them the ceasefire agreement adopted with the mediation of the European Union.

In this complex situation, the aim of every branch of government is to ensure national and regional security, to increase the geopolitical importance of Georgia in the international arena, to strengthen the functioning of Georgia as a reliable and predictable partner, and to implement the strategy of Euro-Atlantic integration.

The general objectives set forth by the Parliament of Georgia to the Government are: to maintain sovereignty and to restore territorial integrity, to guarantee the protection of economic, social and civic rights for every citizen living on occupied territories, and to influence the development of joint international policies towards Georgia.

Having taken into consideration the priority of the above-mentioned goals and responsibility for regional and international security, despite radical divergences in political positions, the Government of Georgia has chosen a path of negotiation in order to normalize relations with the Russian Federation.

Of particular importance are public support for such governmental policies and the assurance that political and financial backing from partner countries and international organizations will be continued.

Current developments demonstrate that the policies of the Russian Federation towards its neighbouring countries, specifically towards Georgia, do not possess a sense of equal responsibility: on 10 July 2015, an additional section of the dividing line separating the Tskhinvali region/so-called South Ossetia from the rest of the territory of Georgia was marked by Russian military forces, leaving the villages of Khurvaleti and Tsitelubani on one side and the village of Orchosani on the occupied territory.

The situation has been even more aggravated by the fact that this provocative action carried out by the Russian Federation occurred near the highway connecting western and eastern Georgia, specifically on the section where a portion of the Baku-Supsa international pipeline is located.

Considering the above-mentioned, the Parliament of Georgia:

A. Condemns the aggressive action of the Russian Federation, which represents the continuation of a policy of infringement on Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, de facto annexation of the occupied Tskhinvali region, a blatant

disregard for human rights, property rights and freedom of movement, and a continuation of the policy of ethnic cleansing.

B. Emphasizes that the provocative action of the Russian Federation runs counter to Georgia's efforts to ensure regional and European security and represents an attempt to obstruct the country's European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

C. Calls on the Government of Georgia:

- To intensively pursue all available possibilities to communicate Georgia's position regarding the current situation to international organizations and partner countries, including within the framework of the United Nations Security Council and the Geneva International Discussions;
- To discuss with the European Union Monitoring Mission the reinforcement of patrols along the entire perimeter of the occupied territories in coordination with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the daily provision of information to the international community;
- To ensure the accurate accounting of material damage experienced by the population affected by the occupation in order to mobilize donor and budget funds to provide assistance to those in need and to intensify the activity of the inter-agency task force created in 2013;
- To discuss the issue of implementation of the treaty signed in 2011 between the Russian Federation and Georgia in the framework of the World Trade Organization.

D. Welcomes the decision of the Prime Minister to activate mechanisms to establish a strategy for conflict resolution issues and emphasizes the necessity of permanent coordination of efforts within the format of relevant committees and commissions of the Parliament.

E. Calls on the permanent parliamentary delegations to ensure the timely and regular provision of information to all relevant international organizations and delegations of member countries regarding the developments across the occupation line.

F. Expresses gratitude to every State and international organization and their leaders who have given objective assessments to the recent developments and who constantly support Georgia and protect its interests.

Kutaisi, 24 July 2015

United Nations S/2015/613

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 10 August 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, presenting its position on the recommendations contained in the report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) on the threat posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (S/2014/815), which was submitted to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 22 of resolution 2170 (2014).

I should be grateful if the attached report could be brought to the attention of the Council members and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gerard **van Bohemen**
Chair
Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

15-13609 (E) 170815

Please recycle

Recommendations contained in the report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team concerning the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant: position of the Committee

I. Introduction

1. On 3 November 2014, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities its report on the threat posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (ANF) (S/2014/815).[1] The report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014). The Committee would like to express its gratitude to the Monitoring Team for the exemplary work undertaken in the fulfilment of its mandate.

2. Since December 2005 the Committee has established the practice of responding to each of the reports submitted to it by the Monitoring Team and bringing to the attention of the Security Council the Committee's position on the recommendations contained in those reports.

3. In the antepenultimate preambular paragraph of resolution 2199 (2015), the Security Council welcomed the report on ANF and ISIL of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and took note of its recommendations. Several recommendations are reflected in the resolution and reference is made in the present position paper to the relevant paragraphs of the resolution where applicable.

II. Sanctions recommendations

Encouraging further listings

4. The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee and the Chair, through a targeted briefing and a note verbale, encourage Member States, in particular those most directly affected by the threat from ISIL and ANF, to propose further listings to the Committee, under the Al-Qaida sanctions regime, of key individuals and entities, including facilitators or entities most vulnerable to the effect of sanctions.

5. The Committee has agreed to take up this recommendation. Specifically, the Chair will write a letter or note verbale to Member States directly affected by the threat from ISIL and ANF (including countries of origin of foreign terrorist fighters), encouraging them to attend informal consultations with the Committee and the Monitoring Team to discuss how the ability of the Al-Qaida sanctions to inhibit the activities of ISIL and ANF can be improved by identifying effective targets for designations, including facilitators or entities most vulnerable to the effect of sanctions.

6. The Chair will also send a note verbale to all Member States inviting them to an open briefing to raise awareness about the role of the Al-Qaida sanctions Committee in addressing the threat from ISIL and ANF and encourage affected

[1] The former is listed on the Al-Qaida sanctions list as Al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI) (QDe.115), and the latter under permanent reference number QDe.137.

Member States (including source countries of foreign terrorist fighters) to propose key individuals and entities for designation, including facilitators or entities most vulnerable to the effect of sanctions.

Implementing the sanctions measures already in place

7. The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee continue to encourage Member States to fully implement the measures currently in place under the Al-Qaida sanctions regime against ISIL and ANF, with a particular focus on States in which these two groups are present or draw recruits, financing or arms.

8. The Committee notes that this recommendation is reflected in the fourth preambular paragraph of resolution 2199 (2015), in which the Security Council emphasized that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security including countering terrorism, and underlined the importance of prompt and effective implementation of relevant resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) as key instruments in the fight against terrorism.

9. The Committee has agreed to take up this recommendation. In the letters/notes verbales, informal consultations and open briefing suggested above (paras. 4-6), the Chair will include a reminder to States of the importance of implementing the Al-Qaida sanctions, especially in the context of hindering the ability of ISIL and ANF to draw recruits and obtain finance or arms.

Capacity-building

10. The Monitoring Team, recognizing that implementation gaps at times result from a lack of Member State capacity, recommends that the Chair write to relevant United Nations and other relevant multilateral entities to encourage further focus on identifying relevant capacity gaps and meeting them through technical assistance and capacity-building projects.

11. The Committee notes that this recommendation relates to paragraph 14 of resolution 2199 (2015), in which the Security Council called upon Member States to consider provision of technical assistance and capacity-building to counter smuggling by ISIL, ANF and any other entity associated with Al-Qaida.

12. The Committee has agreed to take up this recommendation. The Chair intends to propose meeting with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the International Civil Aviation Organization, to discuss capacity gaps and implementation issues. The Chair will also propose that the Al-Qaida sanctions Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee discuss developing a joint action plan for the two Committees, including specific action items going forward, to be agreed by the two Committees.

Asset freeze

13. The Monitoring Team, noting the risk of ISIL and ANF transferring assets overseas using the banking network, recommends that the Committee, in a note

verbale to Member States, highlight this risk and (a) encourage those that have not yet done so, and in accordance with their national legislation, to ensure heightened vigilance and appropriate enhanced due diligence procedures by financial institutions in their jurisdiction concerning all banking relationships and transactions involving banks in ISIL- and ANF-controlled territory; and (b) urge Member States, through their financial regulators, to ensure that banks and other financial institutions that have subsidiaries or branches operating in ISIL- and ANF-controlled territory have adequate measures in place to mitigate the terrorist financing risks that may arise in the course of doing business in ISIL- and ANF-controlled territory.

14. The Committee notes that this recommendation is reflected in paragraph 22 of resolution 2199 (2015), in which the Security Council urged enhanced vigilance of the international financial system, and paragraph 23, in which the Council urged Member States to take steps to ensure that financial institutions within their territory prevent ISIL, ANF or other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with Al-Qaida from accessing the international financial system.

15. The Committee has agreed to take up this recommendation. The Chair, as part of the note verbale to be sent to all Member States (see para. 6 above), will include information to (a) highlight in general terms the possibility of ISIL and ANF transferring assets overseas using the banking network; (b) encourage those that have not yet done so, and in accordance with their national legislation, to ensure that financial institutions in their territory take appropriate preventive measures to prevent ISIL from accessing the international financial system; and (c) acknowledge that Iraq has taken national measures to mitigate the risk of ISIL taking advantage of banks in areas under its control.

16. The Chair will include this issue in the informal consultations and open briefing suggested above (paras. 4-6).

III. Enhanced sanctions recommendations

Revenue from oil

17. The Monitoring Team, noting continuing revenue generation by ISIL, in particular from crude oil smuggling, recommended that the Committee, through its Chair, request the Security Council to mandate all Member States bounding ISIL- or ANF-controlled territory to promptly seize all oil tanker-trucks and their loads that originate from or seek entry into ISIL- or ANF-controlled territory. Member States would also be mandated to report to the Committee on the details of any such seizures no later than 60 days after such seizures.

18. The Committee notes that this recommendation is reflected in resolution 2199 (2015). In paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Security Council emphasized that States are required to freeze without delay economic resources, including oil and related material, owned or controlled by ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, or persons acting on their behalf or at their direction. In paragraph 10 of the resolution, the Council expressed concern that vehicles, including trucks and oil tankers, departing from or going to areas of the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq where ISIL, ANF or any other groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operate, could be used to transfer

oil and oil products, modular refineries and related material, cash, and other valuable items, by or on behalf of such entities for sale on international markets, for barter for arms, or for use in other ways that would result in violations of the asset freeze or arms embargo in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014), and encouraged Member States to take appropriate steps in accordance with international law to prevent and disrupt activity that would result in violations of the asset freeze. In paragraph 12 of the resolution, the Council decided that Member States shall inform the Committee within 30 days of the interdiction in their territory of any oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material being transferred to or from ISIL or ANF.

19. The Chair will, as part of the note verbale to be sent to all Member States (see para. 6 above), include information to (a) highlight the risk of ISIL and ANF smuggling in oil; (b) explain the obligations pursuant to resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2199 (2015), including the potential eligibility of oil smugglers for designation; and (c) draw the attention of Member States to the guidance provided in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 19 November 2014 (S/PRST/2014/23). On 27 March 2015 the Chair dispatched a note verbale to all Member States providing guidance on reporting obligations pursuant to resolution 2199 (2015) and will shortly send a second note verbale urging Member States that have not yet submitted reports in accordance with resolution 2199 (2015) to do so.

20. The Chair will include these issues in the informal consultations and open briefing suggested above (paras. 4-6). The Committee will consider the recommendation for additional measures further, including its applicability to oil production and refining and related equipment and material.

Smuggling and sale of antiquities

21. The Monitoring Team, noting that ANF and ISIL may generate revenue from the smuggling and sale of antiquities illegally taken from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic or Iraq, recommends that the Chair request the Security Council to mandate a worldwide moratorium on the trading of antiquities from the Syrian Arab Republic or Iraq since the adoption of resolution 2170 (2014) that lack clear, certified provenance.

22. The Committee notes that this recommendation was reflected in resolution 2199 (2015), in paragraphs 15 to 17 of which the Security Council condemned the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic particularly by ISIL and ANF, and noted with concern that these and other groups associated with Al-Qaida are generating income from engaging directly or indirectly in looting and smuggling. The Council reaffirmed its decision in paragraph 7 of resolution 1483 (2003) and decided that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990 and from the Syrian Arab Republic since 15 March 2011, including by prohibiting cross-border trade in such items.

23. The Chair notes that an Arria-formula meeting was held in April 2015 for all Member States on the issue of combating the destruction, smuggling and theft of cultural heritage. The Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Secretary-General of INTERPOL provided briefings. The Chair will consider organizing informal consultations of the

Committee with UNESCO, the World Customs Organization, INTERPOL and the Monitoring Team to discuss views on the extent of the illegal trade from Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, any known links to funding Al-Qaida-associated terrorist groups in the region and practical issues associated with the implementation of a moratorium.

24. The Chair will, as part of its planned note verbale, informal consultations and open briefings (see paras. 4-6 and 12 above), include information to (a) highlight the risk of ISIL and ANF smuggling antiquities, and the provisions of resolution 2199 (2015) set out above; (b) explain the application of the asset freeze measures in paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161 (2014) and the eligibility of smugglers for designation; and (c) draw the attention of Member States to the guidance provided in the statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2014/23).

25. The Chair also intends to include this issue in its follow-up actions to the recommendations of the Monitoring Team as agreed by the Committee.

26. The Committee will consider further the recommendation for additional measures.

Movement of aircraft

27. The Monitoring Team, noting the risk that ISIL and ANF may seek to export valuable assets seized from the Governments, banking systems and citizens of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and also noting that ISIL and ANF may seek to import essential components or arms, recommends that the Chair request the Security Council to mandate that Member States deny an aircraft permission to land in or take off from their territories if that aircraft has taken off from or is destined to land in ISIL- or ANF-controlled territory.

28. The Committee notes that this recommendation is reflected in paragraph 10 of resolution 2199 (2015), in which the Security Council expressed concern that vehicles, including aircraft, departing from or going to areas of the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq where ISIL, ANF or any other groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operate, could be used to transfer cash and other valuable items by or on behalf of such entities for sale on international markets, for barter for arms, or for use in other ways that would result in violations of the asset freeze or arms embargo in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014), and encouraged Member States to take appropriate steps in accordance with international law to prevent and disrupt activity that would result in violations of the asset freeze or targeted arms embargo in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014).

29. The Chair will include this issue in the note verbale, informal consultations and open briefings (see paras. 4-6 above).

30. The Committee will consider further the recommendation for additional measures.

Impact assessment

31. The Monitoring Team recommends that the Chair request the Security Council to mandate the Committee to conduct a formal impact assessment of the impact of the new measures (if adopted) within 180 days.

32. The Committee has agreed to take up this recommendation. The Committee notes that this recommendation is reflected in paragraph 30 of resolution 2199 (2015), in which the Security Council requested the Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, to conduct an assessment of the impact of these new measures and to report to the Committee within 150 days, and thereafter to incorporate reporting on the impact of these new measures into its reports to the Committee in order to track progress on implementation, identify unintended consequences and unexpected challenges, and to help facilitate further adjustments as required, and further requested the Committee to update the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution as part of its regular oral reports to the Council on the state of the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team.

IV. Non-sanctions recommendations

Information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters

33. The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee send a note verbale to Member States drawing their attention to the urgent need for effective information-sharing on known and suspected foreign terrorist fighters, and encouraging them, in accordance with their national legislation, to use the INTERPOL transnational fighters database as a sharing tool, where appropriate, along with other relevant information-sharing tools.

34. The Committee has agreed to take up this recommendation. The Chair will, as part of its note verbale (see para. 6 above), draw the attention of Member States to the urgent need for effective information-sharing on known and suspected foreign terrorist fighters, and encourage them, in accordance with their national legislation, to use the INTERPOL transnational fighters database as a sharing tool where appropriate, along with other relevant information-sharing tools.

Promotion of toxic ideas and imagery

35. The Monitoring Team recommends that the Chair raise with the Security Council the need for more concerted multilateral and national action to address the toxic ideas and imagery that ISIL and ANF, along with other groups within the Al-Qaida movement, promote.

36. The Committee notes that this recommendation is reflected in the nineteenth preambular paragraph of resolution 2199 (2015), in which the Security Council expressed concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate terrorist acts, as well as their use to incite, recruit, fund or plan terrorist acts.

37. The Committee has agreed to take up this recommendation. The Chair will write to the Security Council highlighting the need for more concerted multilateral and national action to address the toxic ideas and imagery that ISIL and ANF, along with other groups within the Al-Qaida movement, promote.

38. The Chair will, as part of its planned note verbale (see paras. 4-6 above), include text to (a) highlight the recruitment activities of ISIL and ANF; and (b) explain the

eligibility of recruitment networks for designation under paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 2161 (2014).

39. In this connection, the Committee also notes the Monitoring Team's observations concerning the use of digital technology by ISIL and ANF for recruitment and radicalization, and the Chair will include this issue in the suggested letter, informal consultations, open briefing and joint meeting with the Counter-Terrorism Committee (see paras. 4-6 and 12 above).

40. The Chair will also write to the relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to encourage them to support regional initiatives in this regard.

United Nations S/2015/614

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 11 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the concept note for the Security Council briefing on the topic "Consolidating Security Council engagement on security sector reform: towards further implementation of resolution 2151 (2014)", scheduled to be held on Thursday, 20 August 2015 (see annex).

It would be appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) U. Joy **Ogwu**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13634 (E) 140815

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 11 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Consolidating Security Council engagement on security sector reform: towards further implementation of resolution 2151 (2014)

Concept note for the Security Council briefing on 20 August 2015

Background

On 28 April 2014, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2151 (2014), the first stand-alone resolution on security sector reform (SSR). It underlined that the reform of the security sector in post-conflict environments is critical not only to the consolidation of peace and security but also to promoting the rule of law and good governance, extending legitimate State authority and preventing States from relapsing into conflict.

The Council reaffirmed, inter alia, the sovereign right and primary responsibility of countries to determine their national approach to and priorities for SSR and recognized that, in this respect, SSR is a nationally owned process that must remain rooted in a country's particular needs and conditions.

Regarding the role of the United Nations, the Council recognized the centrality of SSR as a key element of peacekeeping operation and special political mission mandates, noted the increasing number and complexity of mission mandates on SSR, and emphasized the importance of the United Nations, including through its peacekeeping operations and special political missions, in supporting national Governments, upon their request where appropriate, to develop security institutions that are accessible and responsive to the needs of their population, as well as coordinate international SSR assistance, in partnership with regional and subregional arrangements and organizations.

Recognizing that SSR constitutes a key element of the political processes of States recovering from conflict, the Council also acknowledged the need for the United Nations to balance its support for the reform of individual components of the security sector, which in some contexts includes defence, police, corrections, and border and immigration services, with sector-wide initiatives that address strategic governance, management and oversight aspects in order to ensure their viability and sustainability, based on the particular needs and conditions of the country in question.

Challenges

The trend in the increasing number and complexity of Security Council mandates on SSR has continued since the adoption of resolution 2151 (2014). The Council adopted in the past 16 months no fewer than 20 country-specific resolutions that mandate 10 United Nations peace operations to implement an increasingly wide range of SSR tasks.

At the political level, the Security Council has tasked peace operations to provide good offices to and political support for the SSR efforts of national authorities. At the sector-wide level, United Nations operations have been mandated to support the development and implementation of national security policies and

strategies (based on national dialogues), the establishment of security sector-wide coordination mechanisms, such as national security councils, and strengthening civilian oversight of security institutions. At the component level, United Nations operations have been tasked to advise on reforms of the armed and internal security services, provide training to public security providers and support the vetting of serving personnel of security institutions and new recruits. Finally, the Council has consistently tasked peace operations to support national authorities in their efforts to coordinate international assistance to SSR.

In view of its increased focus on SSR, the Security Council has requested the Secretary-General to report on peace operations' support to nationally led SSR initiatives, as well as progress accomplished by host States. The Secretary-General's regular reports have highlighted a number of challenges common to United Nations engagement in this critical area:

- SSR is a political process as much as a technical one. The political nature of SSR points to the need for the United Nations, as well as other international actors, to fully understand and be responsive to the political context and to support national stakeholders, as a priority, in addressing the political imperatives of SSR in specific contexts.
- United Nations support to SSR must start early, well before the deployment of a peace operation. In this respect, the United Nations should ensure that SSR is included in international mediation efforts at the outset of peace processes.
- The United Nations has faced challenges in securing the commitment of national authorities (including transitional entities) to holding national dialogues on SSR, forging a common national vision for security and developing national security policies, strategies and plans. Where appropriate, the United Nations should be available to support national authorities in developing and convening the international community around such plans, until national authorities are able to do so themselves.
- The environment of United Nations peace operations is increasingly unstable and challenging as a result of emerging asymmetric threats. However, successful SSR in post-conflict contexts requires space in terms of national security. Without security space, reform efforts are likely to be constrained by increasing insecurity. In the context of active insurgency or violent extremism, host States are legitimately concerned with ensuring effective operational responses to such immediate security threats. Keeping the focus of the host State on SSR in such contexts is highly challenging.
- The delivery of effective and coherent United Nations-wide solutions to complex national security concerns remains challenging. Accordingly, the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations called for better coordination, with a specific recommendation on strengthening the coordination and convening role of special representatives of the Secretary-General in the area of SSR.

Scope

Against this background, Nigeria will convene a briefing on how the Security Council might improve its engagement on SSR and to identify key priorities in the

implementation of resolution 2151 (2014). This briefing intends to provide Council members with the opportunity to reflect on two key questions:

1. How can the Security Council strengthen United Nations support to nationally led SSR efforts in peace operation contexts?

2. How can the Security Council remain actively seized of such support, as well as the further implementation of resolution 2151 (2014) more generally?

In addressing these questions, Council members might wish to consider the following:

1. How can the Security Council strengthen collaboration between host States and peace operations in the area of SSR? Subsequently, what SSR areas does the Council mandate the United Nations to support? Are there common tasks? How can the Council support the United Nations in implementing SSR-related tasks?

- The Security Council could engage in closer consultations with host States during mandate negotiations in order to determine SSR priorities.
- The Security Council could request the host State and the United Nations to agree on an SSR compact, which provides a framework for mutual accountability and predictability, and clarity of roles.
- The Security Council could further empower special representatives of the Secretary-General to support the emergence of nationally owned SSR policy and implementation frameworks (including "train and equip" and security sector-wide governance dimensions) and to convene international partners around them.
- The Security Council could further recognize the importance of United Nations partnerships with regional organizations, in particular with the African Union, in supporting SSR.
- The Security Council could ensure better balance between sector-wide (e.g. governance) and component-level (e.g. training and equipping) tasks.

2. Is the timing and sequencing of SSR-related tasks assigned to United Nations peace operations appropriate? Are SSR-related tasks adequately prioritized in resolutions?

- The Security Council could mandate peace operations to address SSR at the onset of the peace process and throughout the mission's life cycle until its liquidation (the most important criterion for a peace operation's exit remains the capacity of national security institutions to provide security to the population in an effective and accountable manner).
- The Security Council could recognize that, in the absence of a peace agreement, in a transitional context where national security institutions are barely existent (e.g. the Central African Republic during the transition), United Nations support to SSR is required in the first phase of peace operations, including: (a) helping the national authorities to elaborate an inclusive vision, based on security threats, for its new security architecture; and (b) based on this vision, facilitating reconciliation by identifying integration possibilities for ex-combatants in the relevant security institutions.

- Similarly, the Security Council could recognize that the first condition for a mission's exit strategy should be an enhanced capacity of national security institutions to protect civilians in a professional, peaceful, sustainable and accountable manner.

3 How can the Security Council strengthen its oversight of United Nations engagement in supporting national SSR efforts in peace operation contexts and in further implementing resolution 2151 (2014)?

- The Security Council could consider further requesting the Secretary-General and his special representatives to provide/include comprehensive updates on United Nations support to SSR in regular country-specific reports and briefings. In this respect, the Secretary-General's reports could: (a) provide a thorough analysis of political and sector-wide strategic developments in the security sector; (b) analyse United Nations SSR support at both the sector-wide and component levels; and (c) identify areas for improvement.
- The Security Council could request the Secretary-General to submit a prioritized plan of action for the implementation of resolution 2151 (2014). This could subsequently be followed by reports of the Secretary-General on the actualization of such a plan of action.
- The Security Council could request the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to provide an annual closed-session briefing on the implementation of resolution 2151 (2014) in peace operations contexts.
- The Security Council could undertake one expert-level mission per year to a peace operation tasked to support national SSR efforts.

United Nations S/2015/615

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 13 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan held the presidency of the Security Council for the month of April 2015. I have the honour to transmit herewith an assessment of the work of the Council during that presidency (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Dina **Kawar**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-13781 (E) 100915

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 13 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Jordan (April 2015)

Introduction

During the month of April 2015, under the presidency of Jordan, the Security Council held 14 meetings (12 public meetings and two private meetings) and 14 consultations of the whole. The Council adopted five resolutions and issued 12 press statements and one presidential statement. There was one ministerial-level open debate on "Maintenance of international peace and security: the role of youth in countering violent extremism and promoting peace", chaired by the Crown Prince of Jordan, Al Hussein bin Abdullah II.

Africa

Burundi

On 16 April, the Council held consultations to discuss the situation in Burundi. The Council heard a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, who expressed concern over the heightened political tension in the country resulting from the forthcoming elections and speculations over President Nkurunziza running for a third term. He indicated that there were divergent views regarding the president's candidature for a third term. The opposition claimed that it would lead to an outbreak of violence in the country, while the ruling party stated that violence would ensue from his not running. The Assistant Secretary-General expressed concern over the deteriorating security situation and described it as unpredictable.

The Assistant Secretary-General mentioned that the Secretary-General had telephoned President Nkurunziza and met with the Minister of the Interior, stressing on both occasions that the Government and security forces should remain impartial in dealing with the tense situation and provide an environment conducive to holding free, fair, inclusive and transparent elections.

The Assistant Secretary-General informed the Council members that the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi, Cassam Uteem, had met with all stakeholders in Burundi, including the Government, the Independent National Electoral Commission, political parties, youth organizations and civil society representatives. That meeting had concluded with the signing of a non-violence charter on 3 March 2015.

The Assistant Secretary-General alluded to the visit of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, who had held meetings with the stakeholders in Burundi, including a round table during which he had expressed his concern over the political tension, violence, continuing hate speech and the violent activities of the Imbonerakure, and urged the Government and security forces to remain impartial

and create an environment conducive to the holding of elections. The Assistant Secretary-General also quoted the call by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the opposition to exercise self-restraint and not to resort to violence, and to the Government to clamp down on the activities of the Imbonerakure and to disarm them.

Members of the Council expressed their concern over the overall situation in Burundi, and some indicated that the Council should play a preventive role in Burundi before political tensions transformed into violence. Most of the members agreed with the Assistant Secretary-General and the High Commissioner that the Government should curtail the activities of the Imbonerakure and that the Government and security forces should remain impartial, and stressed the need for the Government and the opposition to refrain from violence and to support actively the conditions for a peaceful, timely, credible and inclusive elections process. They welcomed the high-level visits and reiterated the importance of upholding the charter of non-violence and the Arusha Agreement. Several members also stressed to the importance of upholding other elements of the national unity, including the Constitution and the Electoral Code.

On 29 April, the Council held consultations, under "Other matters", to discuss the situation in Burundi, during which it heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Said Djinnit. The Special Envoy informed the Council that he had arrived in Bujumbura on 24 April. He indicated that the announcement by the ruling party that President Nkurunziza would be their presidential candidate for the forthcoming elections had sparked widespread protests in the capital, which had been dispersed with water cannons and tear gas.

The Special Envoy indicated that containing the situation in Burundi should be a priority and that the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy had asked the Constitutional Court to provide a ruling on the constitutionality of a third term by the incumbent President.

The Council expressed their deep concern over the deteriorating situation in Burundi and highlighted the imperative need to safeguard the progress made through the Arusha Agreement. Some members also expressed their concern over the high number of refugees in neighbouring countries, the narrow political space and the restrictions imposed on constitutional freedoms. They urged the Government to fulfil its commitment to holding free, fair, inclusive, credible, peaceful and transparent elections. Several members stated that the elections must be held according to the electoral calendar. They stressed that it was very important for political parties to be allowed to carry out their activities freely and peacefully and urged all players in Burundi to show self-restraint and not to resort to violence. They highlighted that parties in Burundi should engage in dialogue to resolve their differences and that the African Union and regional organizations should play a leading role in engaging dialogue.

Some members invoked the supremacy of national legislation and institutions in determining the eligibility of President Nkurunziza to another term, emphasizing the national ownership of Burundi in that regard, while others pointed out that the current level of violence was a direct result of the President's decision to pursue a third term.

Central African Republic

On 8 April, the Council held a private meeting with the troop- and police-contributing countries of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) in the context of the renewal of its mandate.

During a public meeting, on 14 April, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINUSCA, Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye. The Special Representative stated that the people in the Central African Republic remained at risk from attacks by anti-balaka and ex-Séléka, as those continued to wage hostilities during the country's ongoing civil conflict, and that the humanitarian situation remained grave throughout the country. He pointed out, however, that the historic local consultations completed in March had provided civilians in the Central African Republic with an opportunity to express their views on the issues at the heart of the crisis. The Special Representative stated that MINUSCA had managed to diffuse the tension among the transitional authorities by promoting a consensus-based approach. He also stated that MINUSCA was preparing the facilitation of a discussion between the transitional authorities and armed groups before the Bangui Forum. He observed that the country's political transition had reached a critical stage in the organization of credible and inclusive elections that would mark the end of the transitional period, and emphasized that the international community had a moral obligation to help the Central African Republic and its people to remain on the path of peace and reconciliation.

During closed consultations, the Council members took note of the progress achieved in the political transition and of the challenges that remained. They expressed concern about the violent clashes and worsening humanitarian situation and emphasized the importance of the Bangui Forum, long-term reconciliation and the holding of credible, inclusive and timely elections. The Council urged the international community to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and to support the electoral process.

On 28 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2217 (2015), by which it extended the mandate of MINUSCA by one year, reinforced the prioritization of the tasks in the MINUSCA mandate and recalled its intention to keep the current troop ceiling under continuous review in a manner that did not prejudice overall efforts to support long-term objectives for peace and stability. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic to the United Nations, Ambroisine Kpongo, who thanked the Council for the support provided to the Central African people and noted that the renewal of the MINUSCA mandate would allow the Government to finalize the timing of the transition.

Côte d'Ivoire

On 22 April, the Council held consultations of the whole on the sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire. The Permanent Representative of Chile, Cristián Barros Melet, briefed the Council in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire. The Chair highlighted the main findings contained in the final report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to paragraph 27 of Security Council resolution

2153 (2014) (S/2015/252) and briefly touched upon the discussions that the Committee had held on the report during a meeting on 10 April.

The Chair pointed out that, in connection with the final report of the Group of Experts and the visit of the Chair of the Committee in November 2014, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire had made progress in the implementation of the arms embargo and in providing relevant information in notifications and exemption requests to the Committee, as well as in informing the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the Group of Experts about the arrival of materiel. The Group of experts had also noted an improvement in the cooperation with the authorities in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Chair indicated that the recommendations contained in the final report were still under consideration by the members of the Committee.

On 28 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2219 (2015), in which it renewed until 30 April 2016 the sanctions measures (assets freeze and travel ban) imposed by the Council on individuals and entities and extended until 30 May 2016 the mandate of the Group of Experts set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006).

Liberia

On 2 April, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General of 16 March 2015, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2215 (2015), thereby authorizing the resumption of the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, which has been suspended since September 2014 owing to the Ebola outbreak.

Libya

On 29 April, the Council held closed consultations on Libya and was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, Bernardino León. The Special Representative stated that the security situation continued to deteriorate and that chaos was deepening, even though there was steady progress in the political dialogue among the Libyan parties. He explained that he was waiting for their response to the proposal he had presented and indicated that the Council should be ready to respond to the outcomes of the political meetings among the Libyan parties. He recommended that the Council send a strong message to the spoilers of the political process by reiterating its readiness to use sanctions. He explained that terrorist groups, including the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), that exploited the political vacuum in Libya must be taken seriously and stressed the need to counter them.

During the consultations, the Council members agreed on a statement to the press that reflected their common views. In particular, they expressed their support for the Special Representative's efforts and for the political process, welcomed the steady progress in the political dialogue and commended the engagement of the parties. They urged all sides to reach a compromise in the interest of securing a peaceful transition in Libya and reiterated their readiness to use sanctions under resolution 2213 (2015) against those who sought to threaten, undermine or obstruct the transition. They called upon all parties to redouble their efforts to reach an

agreement according to the time frame set out by the Special Representative, noting that there could be no military solution to the crisis in Libya, and urged all parties to seize the chance for peace.

Mali

On 9 April, the Council heard a briefing and held closed consultations on the situation in Mali. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, presented the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 March 2015 on the situation in Mali (S/2015/219), submitted pursuant to resolution 2164 (2014).

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations focused his briefing on the dialogue process, the fragile security situation in many parts of the country, especially in the north, violations of the ceasefire agreements and the strengthening of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

Regarding the political process, he highlighted that the crisis in Mali could only be resolved through an inclusive and viable political agreement that could be implemented effectively. He mentioned that the draft agreement on peace and reconciliation in Mali, which had been initialled by the representatives of the Government of Mali, one of the coalitions of armed groups (the Platform of movements) and all members of the international mediation team, was a critical first step in a long process, and that it was important for all parties to continue to engage constructively and in good faith in order to sign the agreement and to commit fully to its effective implementation.

He also noted that the head of the mediation process, the representative of Algeria, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA, Mongi Hamdi, had met in Algiers with the leadership of the third party, known as the Coordination, which had indicated its intention to initial the agreement. He emphasized the important role that regional countries and all partners of Mali could play in supporting MINUSMA to enable it to discharge its mandate fully.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali, Abdoulaye Diop, requested that the Council lend its full support to the peace process and exert pressure on the armed groups to sign the draft agreement without preconditions. He also called upon the Council to impose targeted sanctions on those who undermined the peace process.

During the consultations, Council members welcomed the efforts of the international mediation team and urged actors to encourage the armed groups that had not yet signed the draft agreement to do so. They expressed deep concern about the volatile security situation in the north of Mali and the continued attacks, including against MINUSMA, and violent clashes in the country. Some members stressed the need to take into account the legitimate demands of the population of northern Mali and to work towards achieving their legitimate aspirations. Many members noted the importance of continuous support by the international community for Mali and the role of MINUSMA in the implementation of the agreement. Members condemned the terrorist attacks that targeted the Mission's staff and called for the prosecution of the perpetrators.

On 10 April, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the agreement on peace and reconciliation in Mali, initialled by some of the parties

on 1 March, and urged the armed groups of the Coordination to also initial it. The Council commended the role played by Algeria and other members of the international mediation team for their continued efforts and expressed its intention to facilitate and follow closely the implementation of the agreement in coordination with the international mediation team. Finally, the Council reiterated its readiness to consider appropriate measures, including targeted sanctions, against those who resumed hostilities and violated the ceasefire.

Somalia

On 15 April, the Council issued a press statement condemning the attack by Al-Shabaab on 14 April at the Ministry of Higher Education in Mogadishu, which had killed Somali civilians, members of the Somalia National Security Forces and a soldier from the African Union Mission in Somalia, as well as injuring others.

On 20 April, the Council issued a press statement condemning the attack on carried out on the same day against a United Nations vehicle in Garowe, Somalia, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility, and which had caused numerous deaths and injuries.

Western Sahara

On 16 April, the Council held a private meeting with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, after which it issued a communiqué of the meeting, in accordance with rule 55 of its provisional rules of procedure.

On 22 April, the Council held closed consultations on the situation concerning Western Sahara. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINURSO, Kim Bolduc, informed the Council that the general situation in the area of operations of MINURSO in Western Sahara had remained relatively calm and stable over the past year and that the ceasefire continued to hold. She highlighted that the confidence-building measures were not at the required level and that they had been negatively affected by the suspension of flights since June 2014 organized under the family visits programme for refugees in the camps near Tindouf and their families west of the berm.

She mentioned that the mission continued to maintain good relations with Morocco and the Frente Polisario, and that she was working on the basis of the principle of neutrality.

The Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, Christopher Ross, briefed the Council on his recent visits to the region and the latest developments related to the shuttle diplomacy that he was currently undertaking to achieve a mutually acceptable political solution to the situation in Western Sahara.

He stressed his commitment to the guidance of the Council and its relevant resolutions and, in that regard, announced his intention to continue with the shuttle diplomacy and to visit the region in order to support the negotiating process.

Council members welcomed the assumption of functions by the Special Representative as Head of the Mission and the return of the Personal Envoy to the

region, and indicated their support for the political process led by the United Nations and the approach currently followed by the Personal Envoy in his good offices role. They also stressed the importance of reaching a mutually acceptable political solution compliant with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

On 28 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2218 (2015), by which it extended the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2016.

Asia

Middle East

Lebanon

On 28 April, the Council held consultations on Lebanon and was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), Terje Roed-Larsen, on the twenty-first semi-annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) (S/2015/258). The Special Envoy raised the subject of the presidential vacuum and explained that there seemed to be little prospect for the election of a president in the near future. He added that the prolonged vacuum presented problems for those governing the country and put further pressure on the State's institutions. He encouraged the Council to call upon the Lebanese politicians to elect a president without delay. He mentioned the impact of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic on the security and stability of Lebanon and called for additional international support to the Lebanese army. He welcomed Prime Minister Salam's continued commitment to disassociating Lebanon from regional conflicts. He added that it was essential that the international community continue to support Lebanon in upholding and ensuring respect for that principle by all parties. He called for assistance to Lebanon in carrying the burden of refugees and encouraged the Council to consider undertaking an official visit to that country.

Members expressed their support for the security and the stability of Lebanon amid the regional challenge facing the country, in particular the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. They called for the election of a president to be held as soon as possible and commended the efforts of the Prime Minister and his Government. Most members stressed the importance of the dissociation policy. Members called for increased international support to the armed forces and Government of Lebanon with regard to the burden of hosting increasing numbers of Syrian refugees.

Syrian Arab Republic

On 2 April, the Council held consultations on the Syrian Arab Republic and was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Angela Kane, who noted the progress made so far in the destruction of the remaining chemical weapons production facilities in the Syrian Arab Republic. The High Representative informed the Council of the latest visits to the Syrian Arab Republic by the Declaration Assessment Team of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which had been carried out to address the outstanding issues and further consult with the Syrian authorities. She also drew attention to the preparations for the deployment of the fact-finding mission tasked

with looking into allegations of the use of toxic chemicals as weapons in that country.

During the consultations, Council members welcomed the progress achieved so far in the destruction of the remaining chemical weapons production facilities. Several members highlighted the need to resolve the outstanding questions regarding the Initial Declaration by the Syrian Arab Republic and all discrepancies. Several members expressed their concerns stemming from reports and media and open sources about the use of chlorine as a weapon in Idlib and Sarmeen, especially after the adoption of resolution 2209 (2015), in which the Security Council had stressed that those individuals responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons must be held accountable. Council members condemned the use of chlorine as a chemical weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic and called for an investigation of all reports and allegations.

On 6 April, the Council held consultations on the situation in the Yarmouk refugee camp. It was briefed by videoconference by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Pierre Krähenbühl, who was greatly alarmed by the dangerous humanitarian situation in the Yarmouk refugee camp and expressed his deep concern about the safety of the Palestinian and Syrian civilians who lived there. He mentioned the intense fighting among armed groups in the camp, which had exacerbated trauma and fear among civilians. He suggested that the Council issue a presidential statement calling upon all parties to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law, ensure the protection of the civilians trapped in the camp and put an end to the fighting in order to enable UNRWA staff to support and assist civilians. He also suggested that the Council members visit the camp.

During the consultations, the members expressed their deep concern about the grave situation in the Yarmouk refugee camp. They condemned in the strongest terms the grave crimes committed by ISIL and al-Nusrah Front against civilians in the camp and emphasized that such crimes should not go unpunished. They called for the protection of civilians in the camp, access to be given to humanitarian actors, the provision of assistance and the safe passage and evacuation of civilians. Moreover, the members welcomed the efforts by UNRWA and stressed the need to support them. They reminded all parties of their obligations to work towards the safety, security and protection of civilians in the camp and called upon them to immediately implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, in compliance with international humanitarian law. Several members also recalled resolution 2139 (2014), in which the Council had called upon all parties to immediately lift the sieges of populated areas.

On 20 April, the Council held closed consultations on the situation in the Yarmouk refugee camp and was briefed by videoconference by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA and the Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Syrian Arab Republic, Ramzy Ezzeldin Ramzy.

The Commissioner-General informed the Council of the deterioration of the humanitarian situation inside the camp and of the lack of security, food and medicine. He also mentioned his contact with the Syrian authorities and called upon the international community to increase political and financial support to UNRWA. The Deputy Special Envoy related the intense fighting in the camp among the different armed groups.

During the consultations, the members agreed on issuing a statement to the press in which they expressed their deep concern about the grave humanitarian situation in the camp and called for unhindered humanitarian access to the camp and for the protection of its civilian population. They welcomed the efforts by UNRWA and the Deputy Special Envoy and stressed the need to provide support to UNRWA. They also underscored their support for United Nations efforts to assist Palestinian refugees trapped in the camp. They called upon all parties to support the United Nations framework and to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, international human rights and refugee laws, and demanded that all parties cease all attacks against civilians, including shelling and aerial bombardment. They condemned all acts of terrorism perpetrated and demanded that ISIL, al-Nusrah Front and groups designated by the Council as terrorist organizations immediately withdraw from the camp.

On 24 April 2015, the Council heard a briefing on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriates Affairs of Jordan, Nasser Judeh. The Council members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres, the Special Envoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Angelina Jolie-Pitt, and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Ertharin Cousin. The Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Turkey also participated in the meeting.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator described the impact of violence on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. She appealed to the Council to demand that attacks on education and health facilities cease and that schools and hospitals become zones of peace, mandate a fact-finding mission to look specifically at the situation in besieged communities, mandate the negotiation of humanitarian pauses and days of tranquility, send perpetrators a clear message that their crimes would not go unpunished and enforce an arms embargo and targeted sanctions for violations of international humanitarian law and non-respect for humanitarian imperatives.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees explained that the regional spillover effects of the Syrian conflict were taking on dramatic proportions. He called for the provision of more humanitarian aid to refugees and host communities, a massive increase in support for the neighbours of the Syrian Arab Republic and a review of the development funding policies of the international community. He also stressed the need to recognize the protracted nature of the refugee crisis. In her briefing, the Special Envoy called upon the Council to act in the Syrian Arab Republic and to visit the Syrian refugees themselves. She asked Member States to help the refugees and provide legal avenues to safety if they were unable to stop the conflict. She also spoke of the issue of accountability in relation to the systemic sexual violence and asked for Syrian women to have the ability to take part in future peace negotiations to end the conflict.

The Executive Director of the World Food Programme outlined a decline in food security and the weakening of water and health services in the country. She emphasized the importance of nutritional services and educational systems in providing stability during the conflict. She urged the Council to find a political solution and implement humanitarian solutions to ensure stability across the region.

Council members expressed their concern about the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and its regional impact, as well as their appreciation of the efforts of the Governments of the neighbouring countries that hosted Syrian refugees. They called for increased international support to be provided to those Governments and reaffirmed that the only sustainable solution to the current crisis was through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process that met the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people, with a view to fully implementing the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012.

In a presidential statement adopted at the meeting (S/PRST/2015/10), the Council noted with deep concern that the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic had had social, demographic, environmental and economic effects on neighbouring countries and called for coordinated international support to those hosting Syrian refugees, at their request, in addressing legitimate security concerns and ensuring the safety and security of host communities and refugees, and countering radicalization. It stressed the importance of funding the humanitarian and development responses to the refugee crisis. It urged all Member States, based on burden-sharing principles, to support the United Nations and the countries of the region, and urged donors, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies to consider financing instruments that effectively met the unique needs of middle-income countries impacted by the Syrian conflict.

On 24 April, the Council held consultations on the Syrian Arab Republic and was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Syrian Arab Republic, Staffan de Mistura, on his efforts to facilitate a political solution to the conflict. He spoke of the unmeasurable suffering of the Syrian people, which required a renewed attempt to refocus negotiations to overcome differences and to narrow the gap towards achieving a political solution based on the Geneva communiqué, which was the framework that had enjoyed international consensus and support. He informed the Council members that he would hold structured consultative and separate meetings in Geneva with the Syrian parties, representatives of the Syrian civil society, and regional and international actors. He indicated that he would provide his assessment to the Secretary-General and would keep the Council informed.

During the consultations, Council members expressed their support for the efforts of the Special Envoy and reiterated their support for the political solution based on the Geneva communiqué, including the plan of the Special Envoy to hold consultative separate meetings with the Syrian parties. They called upon the Syrian parties to participate effectively and asked that the Special Envoy brief them after his consultations in Geneva.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 21 April, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriates Affairs of Jordan chaired the open quarterly debate on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Council was briefed by the Secretary-General, who said that the international community must do more to promote a return to negotiations that would end nearly half a century of occupation and allow two States, Israel and Palestine to live side by side in security and peace. He added that the parties themselves must demonstrate the commitment and courage necessary to chart a viable course towards a better future. He expressed his concerns

about the receding prospects of the two-State solution and urged the new Israeli Government to reaffirm the commitment of Israel to that solution and to freeze the settlement activity. The Secretary-General also expressed his concern about different aspects of the situation in Gaza and the clashes between the Israeli security forces and Palestinians in the West Bank.

Council members stressed the importance of the two-State solution. They welcomed the agreement reached between the Palestinians and Israelis on the transfer of Palestinian clearance revenues. Several members called for a variety of actions on the part of the Council, including through a resolution, to move negotiated progress forward. Council members called for an end to settlement activities in the West Bank. They also called for the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza to be addressed and for an increase in support to UNRWA. Several members referred to the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, stressing the importance of a political solution to the crisis in that country.

On 28 April, under "Other matters", the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs ad interim, Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen, on the report of the United Nations Board of Inquiry into certain incidents that had occurred in the Gaza Strip between 8 July and 26 August 2014. The Assistant Secretary-General stated that the Secretary-General had formed an ad hoc group of senior managers consisting of Under-Secretaries-General for Political Affairs, Legal Affairs and Safety and Security to review the recommendations of the Board and advise on what course of action he should take. The Council members condemned the incidents, welcomed the Secretary-General's commitment to follow up on the Board's recommendations and called for accountability to be ensured.

Yemen

On 4 April, upon request from a Member State, the Council held urgent consultations to reach a consensus solution to the humanitarian situation in Yemen. The Council members expressed concern over the humanitarian crisis and highlighted that the solution to the Yemeni crisis would be achieved through political dialogue. Member States demanded a cessation of violence. The Council members stressed the importance of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance through international organizations. Some expressed their views on the causes of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen. During the consultations, a Member State presented a draft resolution that called for the establishment of regular and obligatory humanitarian pauses.

On 14 April, the Council adopted resolution 2216 (2015) by 14 votes in favour, none against and one abstention. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council demanded that all Yemeni parties, in particular the Houthis, fully implement resolution 2201 (2015) and refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine the political transition in Yemen, and further demanded, inter alia, that the Houthis immediately and unconditionally end the use of violence and withdraw their forces from all areas that they had seized, including the capital Sana'a. The Council also called upon all Yemeni parties to resume and accelerate inclusive negotiations brokered by the United Nations.

With resolution 2216 (2015), the Council extended the application of the assets freeze and travel ban imposed in resolution 2140 (2014) to two additional individuals, Abdulmalik al-Houthi and Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh. It established an

arms embargo applicable to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2140 (2014), as well as to the two individuals mentioned above. Moreover, the Council urged all parties to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as rapid, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian actors to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance. It requested that the Secretary-General intensify his good offices role in order to enable a resumption of a peaceful, inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led political transition process.

Member States condemned the escalation of violence in Yemen and agreed that a political solution and a consensus agreement must be reached. Several members welcomed the adoption of the resolution and considered its adoption a clear signal of the importance of resuming the political process. Several Member States also noted the necessity of a humanitarian pause in violence to address the dire humanitarian situation.

On 27 April, members of the Council heard the last briefing by the former Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen, Jamal Benomar. The former Special Adviser reported on the implementation of resolutions 2201 (2015) and 2216 (2015), in particular its paragraph 1, in which the Council had demanded that all Yemeni parties, in particular the Houthis, fully implement resolution 2201 (2015), refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine the political transition in Yemen, and had further demanded, inter alia, that the Houthis immediately and unconditionally end the use of violence and withdraw their forces from all areas that they had seized, including the capital Sana'a. The former Special Adviser told the Council members that the demands made in resolution 2216 (2015) had not been met.

In addition, the former Special Adviser spoke of the grave security and humanitarian situation in Yemen and added that the fighting still continued. He explained that the first beneficiary of that situation was terrorism, reiterated that the only way to solve the Yemeni crisis was through the resumption of negotiations brokered by the United Nations that would lead to power being shared between the political parties in Yemen, and called for an end to violence. He mentioned the efforts that had been made and what his successor may do to enable a resumption of the political transition.

The Council members recalled resolution 2216 (2015), in particular paragraph 13, in which it had requested the Secretary-General to intensify his good offices role in order to enable a resumption of a peaceful, inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led political transition process, as set out in the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative, and paragraph 5 in which it had called for an end to violence. Several members reiterated the importance of the full implementation of the Security Council resolutions on Yemen, in particular resolutions 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015) and 2216 (2015). Moreover, the Council members expressed their concern over the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. They stressed the importance of facilitating evacuation operations and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as rapid, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian actors to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance.

Thematic debates and other issues

Maintenance of international peace and security: the role of youth in countering violent extremism and promoting peace

On 23 April, the Council held an open debate on "The role of youth in countering violent extremism and promoting peace", presided over by the Crown Prince of Jordan. The Secretary-General emphasized that the role of youth lay at the heart of international peace and security and that violent extremists deliberately targeted youth. He called for a more active role for youth in peace and security issues and announced that he was developing a comprehensive plan of action to prevent violent extremism, which would seek to engage and empower youth.

More than 65 participants highlighted that youth must be at the heart of efforts to counter violent extremism and promote global peace and security. They reflected on the "push and pull" factors that were conducive to violence, particularly the radicalization of youth and extremism. Various factors were mentioned during the interventions, such as unemployment and underemployment, poverty, socioeconomic challenges, the sense of alienation and exclusion, and illiteracy. The speakers emphasized the important role of international and regional organizations, the private sector and government policies in addressing the increased appeal that extremist ideologies held among youths. Most participants stressed the need to empower youths and youth-oriented organizations in order to respond to violence and the increasing recruitment of youth by terrorist groups. Furthermore, the participants highlighted the increased use of the Internet and social media by terrorist groups to recruit young people worldwide.

Women and peace and security: sexual violence in armed conflict

On 15 April, the Council held an open debate on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict under the item entitled "Women peace and security". The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, participated in the meeting and noted that, in 2014, the number of victims of sexual violence had dramatically risen, specifically within the context of violent extremism as conflicts throughout the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere continued to spread and the rate of displacement intensified. She spoke of the use of sexual violence by non-State armed groups, such as ISIL and Boko Haram, as a strategic tactic of war and not as a simple product of conflict. She asked the Member States to turn their commitments to fighting sexual violence in armed conflict into actions. Council members discussed the need for strengthening peacekeeping operations by integrating gender-specific training, better incorporating the women, peace and security agenda into the Council's thematic work and recognizing all perpetrators of sexual violence, including State actors. Many members supported the conclusion of the Special Representative's that conflict-related sexual violence intensified in situations where systemic gender-based discrimination already existed. Furthermore, as a primary reason for displacement, such sexual violence created a vicious cycle of vulnerability for women in conflict settings.

United Nations A/ES-10/687–S/2015/616

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 August 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 11 August 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your urgent attention to the precarious situation in the Occupied State of Palestine owing to the illegal actions, provocations and incitement by Israel, the occupying Power, in particular acts of terror against the Palestinian people and their properties, by Israeli terrorist settlers in violation of international law, human rights law and international humanitarian law, with total impunity. The most recent incident was a vicious terrorist attack against the Dawabsha family, which took place in the village of Duma, near Nablus, on 31 July. In this horrific incident, a group of Israeli terrorist settlers set the Dawabsha family home on fire, resulting in the murder of Ali Saad Dawabsha, an 18-month old infant, who was burned to death. This malicious terror act also killed Ali's father, Saad Dawabsha, 32 years of age, who sustained burns over 80 per cent of his body, and, sadly, succumbed to his injuries on 8 August. Ali's mother, Riham, 30 years of age, and brother, Ahmad, four years of age, continue to struggle for their lives as a result of third-degree burns covering most of their bodies, which were sustained from this terrorist arson act.

The Palestinian leadership strongly condemns settler attacks against Palestinian civilians and their properties and holds the Israeli Government responsible for this terror, incitement, and provocation. We reiterate what President Abbas said in his statement before the meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, affirming that "If the Israeli government does not take steps to catch the perpetrators of the crime against the Dawabsha family, it will be a partner of these crimes." Despite international condemnation and calls to hold accountable the perpetrators of this heinous crime, the Israeli Government has systematically failed to redress the grievances and to hold the responsible Israeli terrorist settlers accountable for this attack. On the contrary, the occupying Power continues, by word and deed, to deliberately maintain and incite a culture of terrorism and apartheid against Palestinian civilians and their properties, resulting in undeterred settler violence and

Please recycle

the continued killing and injuring of Palestinian civilians, including women and children.

On 8 August, extremist Israeli settlers hurled firebombs at a Palestinian home, perpetuating yet another terror attack. The home belongs to Mahmoud Fazza Al-Kaabna in the village of Duma, the same village as the Dawabsha family home. The firebombs landed on the outer wall of the home near a window. In another incident, on 4 August, four Israeli terrorist settlers in a car attempted to kidnap Ahmad Nader Qaqour, 8 years of age, from the town of Hizma, north of Jerusalem. Ahmad's father, Nader Qaqour, who saved his son, said "When the settlers drove near Ahmad, I rushed towards him and asked him to back off." Following the exchange, Nader explained that the car then turned and headed to a nearby illegal Israeli settlement. Furthermore, on 2 August, Israeli settlers set fire to hundreds of acres of land surrounding the village of Burin, in southern Nablus. In a separate incident on the same day, Israeli settlers set fire to another area to the south of Burin, where the blaze rapidly spread to the southern village of Einabus. Since the beginning of 2015, records indicate that Israeli extremist settlers have carried out at least 120 attacks against Palestinians in the Occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and that there have been over 11,000 attacks since 2004. Such attacks by settlers against Palestinian civilians continue with total impunity and without redress, as is evident from the fact that over 85 per cent of incidents of settler violence, where an investigation actually develops, are closed without indictments.

In this connection, we must also reiterate that we cannot separate Israeli settler violence from Israel's illegal settlements, which are vastly spread across the Occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of international humanitarian law, as well as international criminal law, as articulated in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and in contempt of the will of the international community, and in blatant rejection of the two-State solution, which is severely destroying the Palestinian Territory's contiguity and entrenching Israel's colonization and occupation of Palestinian land, with total impunity.

In addition to the wave of Israeli terrorism emanating from Israel's illegal settlements by their settler population, the Palestinian people continue to face the deliberate and systematic killing and injuring of Palestinian civilians, including children, a direct manifestation of Israel's illegal occupation, which further raises tensions throughout Occupied Palestine. On 10 August, Israeli occupying forces shot and killed Anas Muntaser Taha, 20 years of age, southwest of Ramallah. On 31 July, Israeli occupying forces killed Laith Al-Khaldi, 17 years of age, near Ramallah. Laith was shot in the chest and underwent two surgeries before succumbing to his injuries. Israeli occupying forces also shot to death Hamid Al-Masri, 17 years of age, near Beit Lahiya in northern Gaza. In a separate incident on 8 August, Israeli occupying forces injured Mahir Shatat, 14 years of age. Mahir was shot in the cheek by live fire. Since the beginning of 2015, Israeli occupying forces have killed at least 23 and injured at least 1,201 Palestinians in the Occupied State of Palestine. Israel, the occupying Power, continues to carry on with its abuses and violations against the Palestinian people, including children, defying international and human rights law and in spite of warnings from the international community, including the recent report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict.

Furthermore, I must raise awareness to a recent Israeli law, passed on 30 July, that directly affects the rights and dignity of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli occupation prisons. The law permits the force feeding of Palestinians on hunger strike in peaceful protest of their detention and occupation prison conditions. It is well known that this forcible act directly violates international law and international norms and is another form of torture and coercion. To this end, we call on Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately repeal this law, which violates the human rights of Palestinian prisoners and detainees. We demand that the occupying Power put an end to the arrest of Palestinian civilians and their abuse and torture in captivity, and call for the release of all Palestinians who have been imprisoned and detained and call for respect for international humanitarian and human rights law.

We therefore reiterate our call for international protection for the Palestinian people. International humanitarian law and the commitments undertaken for the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict, including children and women, must be upheld as a matter of urgency in the State of Palestine, where civilian lives are under constant threat by the occupying Power, which has not only grossly abrogated its obligations but also clearly relinquished them.

We again call on the international community, in particular the Security Council, to act immediately to end Israel's impunity and resolve this conflict, which clearly constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The Israeli occupation must end, and the Palestinian people must realize justice and their inalienable rights, including to self-determination and freedom. The Palestinian leadership will continue to use all legitimate, peaceful means to achieve those goals. The Security Council thus cannot continue to be absolved of its responsibilities and must act urgently to avert further destabilization of this situation, with its far-reaching consequences for regional and international security and stability and the prospects to realize a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in accordance with international law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative.

This letter is in follow-up to our 549 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 31 July 2015 (A/ES-10/686-S/2015/589), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people, by Israel, the occupying Power, for which it must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine
to the United Nations